

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.]

(172)
[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUJDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 17th June, 1876.

POLITICAL.

GENERAL.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 11th June devotes a very long editorial to prove the uselessness and impropriety of the long-protracted and uncalled-for discussions that ensued in the House of Commons on the introduction of the Bill regarding the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen. The writer is at a loss to assign any cause for the remarks and observations made by certain members of the House on the occasion, inasmuch as the propriety of the title can in no way be called in question. He further suggests the expediency of enacting a law to forbid the members of the House of Commons carrying on useless and unbecoming discussions.

The *Málwá Akhbár* of 7th June learns from the *Madras Mail* that the ex-Gaikwár of Baroda never stirs out of his house in Madras, and the editor is at a loss to assign any reason for it.

The *Patiala Akhbár* of the 5th June, referring to the deposition of Abdul Azíz, the late Sultan of Turkey, writes, that

it seems unfeeling to say, when we see a free bird confined in a cage, that it was fit to be so treated. But as it has been ruled so by Providence, there is no remedy for it. Hundreds of kings have been deprived of their thrones like the late Sultan of Turkey. But when we try to find out why he has been subjected to this treatment, we cannot help saying that the nation could not tolerate him any longer, and that the officers of the state were slighted and disgraced every day. We have often learnt through the *Akhbár-i-Jawaib* that vazirs and ministers were perpetually changed. Such changes and suspensions are not trifling matters, but affect the administration of the country very seriously for the worse. Even when there is peace in the country the change of a vazir puts the people to much inconvenience. Abdul Azíz cannot avoid the charge of being fickle in disposition which has been brought against him. Very probably these frequent changes were the chief cause of his deposition.

Abdul Azíz tried to do an injury to Morad Effendi, his nephew and true heir to the throne, and wished that his own son should succeed ; but the nation did not agree to his wishes.

The editor goes on to say that we ought to advise Sultan Morad Effendi to adopt such a line of conduct that the objections brought against his uncle may not hold good in his case. The fact that yesterday Abdul Azíz was Sultan and Morad Effendi is to-day is insignificant in itself, but the frontier nation (the Russians) keeps a sharp eye on these changes in Turkey, and this circumstance is full of evil consequences to Turkey.

The *Nur-ul-Anwar* of the 10th June, alluding to the telegraphic news of 30th and 31st May received from London regarding the deposition of the late Sultan Abdul Azíz and the accession of Morad Effendi, says that no reasons are assigned for this change, and thinks that before being accepted such news must be first confirmed by the *Akhbár-i-Jawaib* published at Constantinople.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 10th June has communicated article by a Mr. Lyall, a German, on the disarming of natives by Government after the mutiny. In the writer's opinion the action of Government is full of evil consequences both to the governor and the governed. In the first place it is at variance with the proclamation issued by the Queen that the English, or rather Christians and the natives would be treated alike. The former, however low and insignificant, can freely keep arms without any restriction whatever, while the latter must invariably obtain a license beforehand.

Secondly, if it be alleged that this disarming was a punishment inflicted upon the natives for rebellion, the reply is, that the whole of India did not rise against the English, but only fanatics and political dreamers. In any case, the action of Government was unjustifiable. Did not the English nation once wage war against its Kings James II. and Charles I.? Nay, the English killed Charles I. and Edward II. But they were never deprived of their arms. Permission to keep arms should now be given to natives.

The *Agra Akhbár* of 10th June reports that the news has reached it that the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces will be abolished, and that a part of its territory will be brought under the jurisdiction of the North-Western Provinces and a part of it added to the Bombay Presidency, and that the rest, together with Orissa, will be formed into a new Chief Commissionership.

The *Anand Lahri* of the 2nd June says of the late visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that it simply added to the misery of a poverty-stricken country, and served no good purpose.

The paper adds, on the authority of the *Gyan Prakash*, that a commission is about to sit in Gwalior to enquire into the circumstances under which Scindia apprehended the so-called Náná and delivered him into the hands of the English. The editor does not vouch for the truth of this rumour.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Tehsīl Kashmir* of 3rd June says—"The rumour is very ripe that the Supreme Government has sanctioned the accession to the *gadi* of the Māhārājā of Jhalrapatan, who is receiving education at the Residency school at Ajmer; and that the Resident and the Agent will take the Rājā with them from Ajmer to Patan, and after performing the usual ceremonies of the accession will go back to Ajmer. This report has greatly displeased the Kota State, who assert it to be their right to perform these ceremonies, and complain of the injustice of Government for excluding them."

The *Nisam-ul-Akhbár* of 5th June writes:—"We have learnt from the *Aftab Panjab* that Colonel Malleson, who is an officer in Mysore, attempted to force the Māhārājā of Mysore and his brother to partake of his food, and that the latter two, seeing no other way of escape, took to flight from the Nilghirries. The editor remarks that he has already said much on similar actions in his *Syad-ul-Akhbár*, and on hearing this news again feels it to be his duty to bring it to the notice of Government that he believes such acts on the part of Government officers towards the native *raises* are likely to occasion violent disturbances in the country. There is not the least doubt that the people and the *raises* of Mysore were in great fear of the British Government, because they forbore to resist the Colonel in any way. On this occasion we just refer to the mutiny of 1857. Whether the introduction of greased cartridges was a real fact or not, the rumour led to violent commotions in Hindostán. It is the duty of Government to have this matter duly enquired into. In the event of the complaint being true, the Colonel ought to be severely punished to allay the indignation of native gentlemen."

The editor again puts the Government in mind of what he has already said about the inadvisability of appointing military officers as Residents or Agents. These offices should be filled by very old and experienced Civilians. Military officers, through carelessness or ignorance, often commit such

acts of rudeness. The people are naturally inclined to ascribe them to the instigation of Government, although, on the contrary, the Supreme Government practises a policy of absolute non-interference in religious matters.

In the *Khair Khwâh Alâm* of the 9th June, a writer, in speaking of the administration of Patiala, states that some of the contemporary papers advocate from interested motives that the management of the affairs of Patiala should be entrusted to the sole charge of the Khalifa (Muhammad Hussan), and in support of their opinion urge his useful services in connection with this state from a long time. The writer expresses his dissent from this opinion and agrees with the Mâhârâjâs of the akin states of Jheend and Nabha in recommending the appointment of a committee to conduct the affairs of the Patiala state. He further enjoins upon Government the advisability of soon coming to a decision and of constituting the proposed committee for the administration of the state, and further expresses a hope that no doubt the Khalifa would be selected as one of the members of the said committee.

The *Khair Khwâh-i-Hindustân* of 10th June, on the authority of a letter received from its correspondent on the administration of a native hilly state adjacent to the Kangra district, relates at great length the oppression and extortion practised by the state officials, who, as a rule, receive very low salaries, and the prevalence of other abuses.

The *Khair Khwâh-i-Hind* of 8th June devotes a long editorial to prove the advisability of leaving the administration of the Patiala state in the hands of the Khalifa (Muhammad Hussan). The arguments which it urges in support of its opinion are as follows :—

(a.) That the Khalifa has acquired a complete acquaintance with the internal state of the kingdom through his affability, intelligence, and clear penetration.

(b.) That he is thoroughly familiar with the conduct and manners of the nobles as well as of people in general of the state, and has an insight into the dispositions of all.

(c.) That the good services already rendered by him to this state fully justify the entrusting of its administration to him without hesitation. He administered the affairs of the state very successfully during the reigns of the last two Rájás and never incurred their displeasure; and he has never as yet committed any act during his whole career which might deserve censure.

The editor further states that all those fears and doubts which Government may entertain with regard to his administration will prove unfounded. The editor is against the establishing of a committee to conduct the affairs of the state, inasmuch as the people, both high and low, who have been accustomed to the laws and institutions of the late Rájá, or rather of the Khalifa, will naturally be displeased with those of the committee till they become habituated to them.

FRONTIER.

The *Social Science Congress* (Rajputana) of 9th June reports that the editor of the *Mofara-ul-qulub* (Karachi) learns from the *Ratu Prakash Akhbár* that, on account of the constant prevalence of quarrels and disturbances in Belochistan, Government has under its consideration the project of conquering and annexing it to the British dominions, and extending the boundary of Hindustán to that of Persia. The writer applauds the idea, which will put a stop to a great deal of bloodshed and to robberies that are committed upon travellers. But to administer the country will be difficult. With the departure of the British troops, the tribes will return to their old lawless habits.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Hind* of the 10th June writes that the Amir of Cabul has ordered the enlistment of two regiments of cavalry of the Hazara tribe. The regiments when enrolled will be placed at the disposal of Gulam Qadir of Ghazni.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of 10th June reports that the Hakim of Korum petitioned the Amir of Cabul either to transfer him to Candahar or some other province, or to send him reinforcements of troops in order to enable him to avenge himself upon the people of Jadravan and Kohsin, who have been troubling him for the last two years. The Amir has acceded to the latter proposal.

ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL).

The *Tajul Akhbár* of 8th June speaks in high terms of the provisions of the Revenue Act, by which the Collectors of districts are empowered to save the estates of the judgment-debtor from being put up to auction in liquidation of decrees of judgment-creditors, if they see that the decree can be paid off within fifteen years out of the income of that property, either by taking it under their own charge or by farming it out to the judgment-debtor or any one else.

The paper goes on to argue that the Civil Courts should also be furnished with powers like those of Collectors. But at the same time the law should not throw any obstacles in the way of the judgment-creditor realizing his money, if he wishes to do so, by the sale of the mortgaged property.

An Amritsar correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 10th June points out at great length that the freedom allowed to women by the English law has been the cause of a great increase in the crime of adultery. Natives labour under a false impression in thinking that these laws were framed by the English through ignorance of native manners and customs. Even after a great lapse of time, and in spite of incessant complaints, these laws have remained as they were at first, without modification or amendment. English lawyers believe that female liberty forms a great part of civilization. Unfortunately native women of low morality, taking advantage of the law, now behave so badly that life has become a burden to the male members of their family. This ruinous law has given rise, the writer says, to a particular kind of

adultery in the Panjab, which a modest man feels ashamed to mention. However highly female liberty may be regarded in England, it is viewed as poison by the Indian raises.

The writer, anticipating evil consequences from the continuance of female liberty, and looking upon it as a great reproach to the native idea of modesty and honour, calls upon the Government to make the necessary changes in the law.

The *Panjabi-Akhbar* of the 10th June, referring to the recent case of Private McGrath, acquitted on the ground of insanity by the High Court, observes,—“as natives are themselves despicable, so their lives are of no account. On the other hand, as the English are themselves honourable, so are their lives valuable. They get compensation when hurt even by accident; but with natives the case is quite different. A native may even lose his life, and no notice be taken. The editor then goes on to observe that hundreds of natives have been killed by Englishmen, yet one never heard that the slayers were punished. The latter have invariably been acquitted, the casualty being ascribed to accident, drunkenness, feigned insanity, or some such trumped-up excuse.”

The *Nur-ul-Absar* of the 15th June calls in question the justice of the verdict given by the jury in Private McGrath's trial. The editor endorses the view expressed by the *Aligarh Akhbar* as to the advisability of demolishing all memorials and monuments that commemorate untoward events like the mutiny, because they have the pernicious effect of exciting a visitor to commit such devilish deeds as the one under review. The only suggestion that the writer has to make is this, that in cases like the one in question the jurors should all be natives, in order to deter Europeans from committing acts of violence upon the weaker nation; but if this be an indulgence too great to be allowed, let the jury be constituted of natives and Europeans in equal numbers, by no means of the latter alone, as has been the case this time. How unfeeling would the English jury have been held had they sentenced

one of their own nation to death for revenging the death of his countrymen killed in past days. The editor concludes the article by expressing his surprise that the English, who plume themselves upon their justice and wisdom, should be guilty of such unfairness and partiality.

The *Samaya Vinod* of the 15th June takes exception to the present system of employing adhesive labels for court fee stamps, as it throws unnecessary temptations in the way of the amla of the courts. In spite of all the precautionary measures, such as punching, &c., taken by Government, cases of fraud are of very frequent occurrence ; therefore the editor suggests that the use of stamp papers should be substituted in place of adhesive stamps.

The *Raihbar-i-Hind* of the 13th June sorely complains, on the authority of a reliable source, of the ill-temper and severity of an English Assistant Commissioner in the Panjab towards the natives. It is a very common practice with him to put any one in the lock-up on the least provocation. The editor prays the Panjab Government to have special inquiries made into the conduct of this Assistant Commissioner.

The *Samaya Vinod* of 15th June reports the issue of an order by the High Court, North-Western Provinces, to the Superintendent of the Jail, Kumaun, to the effect that prisoners appealing to the Court should file their petitions only in the English language, and that no Hindi petitions would be entertained. The editor observes that such an order will press very hard upon the poor people of the hills, or rather would virtually shut the doors of justice upon them : few know English or even Urdu. The writer concludes by expressing a hope that the court will think fit to reconsider the matter, and see if it cannot maintain a Hindi sheristadar for the benefit of hillmen, as it has already got several Urdu sheristadars for the people of the plains.

ADMINISTRATIVE (MILITARY).

The *Dabda-i-Sikandari* of the 12th June quotes from the *Lawrence Gazette* a rumour that the Commander-in-Chief of

the British Forces of India has asked his Private Secretary to ascertain what part of the Indian army can be safely spared from India for service in foreign countries. The question of enrolling new forces in India is also said to be at present under consideration by the Governor-General in Council.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Sudarshan Samáchár* of the 10th February contains a descriptive account of the last Magh Mela held on the banks of the Tribeni, Allahabad. The editor is of opinion that Government is not justified in collecting more money than is actually required to defray the necessary expenses incurred in the management of the fair, because its rapacity in exacting unreasonable taxes from the shopkeepers and other traders naturally forces them to use all manner of mean tricks and fraud to cheat the unhappy pilgrims.

The police also do not escape without their usual share of censure. They are accused of unlawful exactions from hackney carriages and *ikas*, as well as of over-zeal in the discharge of duty, and of causing unnecessary trouble to the pilgrims.

The *Mutla-i-Nur* of 6th June reports that in Budaun the *Sansia* tribe has become very powerful, and that it is with difficulty that travellers can save their property from them. For instance, Kazi Rasúl Baksh, on his way to Budaun, was robbed of the village revenue money which he had with him, and similarly a peon of the munsif's court was robbed near Músiják.

The Ajmér correspondent of the *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* of 9th June dwells at great length on the want of proper sanitary arrangements in Tonk and its environs.

The *Nur-ul-Anwar* of the 10th June republishes an article from the *Lawrence Gazette*, No. 22, regarding a highway robbery committed in Budsun. Two dák-harkaras, carrying parcel and letter-bags from Bareilly to Budaun, were attacked

by a few proclaimed bad characters at 10 P.M. on the 27th May near Mauza Bijangla, Thana Binawar, Zila Budaun, and one of them was nearly killed and robbed of the parcel-bag by the assailants. The thanadar immediately went to the scene of action, and finding the wounded harkara nearly dead, sent him to Budaun in a *dolee*. Mr. Court, the District Superintendent of Police, Budaun, also went to the spot with his staff to institute enquiries.

A reference is also made to the precarious and unsafe state of travelling between Anwala and Budaun on account of the daring acts of robbery perpetrated by Isri, a proclaimed robber, for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered by Government. It is also added that two men of this gang were caught last year in mauza Chandwi, pargana Basouli, and hanged.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of 9th June is informed by its Jeypur correspondent of the great increase of kidnappers in the city (Jeypur), who are successfully plying their vile trade without detection.

The same journal notices a highway robbery said to have been committed at Mauza Kakroli, which is under the jurisdiction of the Rampur state. Some cloth-merchants returning from the market were overtaken at night by a gang of robbers, who, after killing three of them with guns and swords and severely wounding the rest, robbed them. These villains are said to belong to the band of dacoits of which the well-known proclaimed Jaswant Singh is the ringleader, and which infests the district of Budaun, &c., &c.

A Lodhiana correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nar* of 10th June draws the attention of Government to the adulterated and impure opium which is sold by the opium contractors, and calls upon Government to adopt some measures by which people may be enabled to get it in a genuine and pure state. He suggests that either the members of the municipal committee or abkari darogas should be required to keep an eye upon the opium contractors.

The *Kashi Patrika* of the 15th June mentions, with feelings of deep regret, the approaching departure of Sir William Muir, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and, appealing to the gratitude of the inhabitants, suggests that a memorial should be built by subscription to perpetuate the memory of his services in connection with these provinces.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

The *Mutla-i-Nur* (Cawnpore) of 6th June urges upon the Railway authorities the necessity of having a separate waiting-room for the respectable native female passengers in the Cawnpore railway station (Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway), inasmuch as they are now subjected to the inconvenience of remaining pent up in *ikas* or *palkies* till the train starts. They also have to pay at least double the *ika* or *palkie* hire they otherwise would do. The editor is further surprised at this circumstance, because there used to be reserved accommodation for native females in the temporary station that stood on the banks of the Ganges.

The editor further notices with astonishment the ingenuity of the railway police guards at the booking-office for finding means of getting a few pice in the shape of bribe.

The *Tajul Akhbár* of 8th June praises the zeal, industry, and honesty with which Sayyad Fazl Hussain, Deputy Postmaster of Rampur, does his work, and the faithful and loyal services rendered by him in the same department during the mutiny of 1857. The editor is surprised that this man, so well worthy of the consideration of Government, has remained unrewarded.

A writer in the *Lawrence Gazette* of 6th June draws the attention of Government to the fact that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company employs Bengalis alone in its service, although hundreds of Musalmans and Hindus, in no way inferior to the former in ability and capacity are available and are

greatly in want of livelihood. The writer alludes to a petition on this point submitted to Government about two years ago by the inhabitants of Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, and other districts, strongly backed up by Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction. It was forwarded by Government to the Agent of the Company, who promised that the matter would be considered ; as yet nothing seems to have been done by the Agent. The editor prays Government to ask the Agent of the Company at Lucknow to appoint natives of Oudh and Rohilkhand to good posts.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	DATE.
	1876.
<i>Nafa-ul-Azim,</i>	January 18th
<i>Ditto,</i>	25th
<i>Anand Lahari,</i>	February 4th
<i>Sudarshan Samachár,</i>	10th
<i>Nafa-ul-Azim, ...</i>	25th
<i>Mangal Samachár,</i>	April 1st
<i>Akhbar Nasim Jounpur....</i>	23rd
<i>Mohib-i-Hindh,</i>	May, 31st
<i>Tohsah-i-Kashmîr,</i>	June 3rd
<i>Urdu Akhbâr (Akola),</i>	3rd
<i>Lama-i-Nâr,</i>	4th
<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	5th
<i>Patyala Akhbâr,</i>	5th
<i>Nizam-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	5th
<i>Marwar Gazette,</i>	5th
<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	5th
<i>Vrit Dhârâ, ...</i>	5th
<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	6th
<i>Mutla-i-Nâr, ...</i>	6th
<i>Rahbar-i-Hind,</i>	6th
<i>Akhbâr-i-Am,</i>	7th
<i>Nayar-i'Azam,</i>	7th
<i>Shams-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	7th
<i>Rohilkhand Akhbâr,</i>	7th
<i>Mahâd Akhbâr,</i>	7th
<i>Tâj-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	8th
<i>Jahâd-i-Tûr,</i>	8th
<i>Kayasth Samachár,</i>	8th
<i>Nâr-i-Afshân,</i>	8th
<i>Rafah-i-Am, ...</i>	8th
<i>Khair Khwâh-i-Hind,</i>	8th
<i>Najm-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	8th
<i>Akhbâr-i-Alam,</i>	8th
<i>Benares Akhbâr,</i>	8th
<i>Mahfuz-i-Am,</i>	9th
<i>Social Science Congress Gazette,</i>	9th
<i>Albert Gazette,</i>	9th
<i>Adib-i-Alam,</i>	9th
<i>Oudh Akhbâr,</i>	9th
<i>Khair Khwâh-i-Alam,</i>	9th
<i>Anjuman-i-Panjâb,</i>	9th
<i>Anand Lahari,</i>	9th
<i>Koh-i-Nâr, ...</i>	9th
<i>Khair Khwâh-i-Hindustân,</i>	10th
<i>Nâr-ul-Anwar,</i>	10th
<i>Raihbar-i-Hind,</i>	10th
<i>Agra Akhbâr,</i>	10th
<i>Anwâr-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	10th
<i>Urdu Akhbâr (Akola),</i>	10th
<i>Punjâbî Akhbâr,</i>	10th
<i>Vâhl-i-Hindustân,</i>	10th

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.				DATE.
				1876.
<i>Sayad-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	June, 10th
<i>Rohilkhand Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	" 10th
<i>Tohfah-i-Káshmír,</i>	...	...	...	" 10th
<i>Urdu Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	" 10th
<i>Oudh Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	" 11th
<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	" 11th
<i>Laumah-i-Núr,</i>	...	...	...	" 11th
<i>Akmál-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	" 11th
<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	...	...	...	" 12th
<i>Dabdabá-i-Sikandari</i>	...	...	...	" 12th
<i>Karnamah, ...</i>	...	...	...	" 12th
<i>Muir Gazette,</i>	...	...	...	" 12th
<i>Patyala Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	" 12th
<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	" 12th
<i>Vrit Dhárá, ...</i>	...	...	...	" 12th
<i>Akhbár-i-Nasim, (Jaunpur),</i>	...	...	...	" 13th
<i>Matlá-i-Núr,</i>	...	...	...	" 13th
<i>Shold-i-Tár,</i>	...	...	...	" 13th
<i>Rashbar-i-Hind,</i>	...	...	...	" 13th
<i>Oudh Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	" 14th
<i>Lytton Gazette,</i>	...	...	...	" 14th
<i>Mumbai-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	" 14th
<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh,</i>	...	...	...	" 14th
<i>Akhbár-i-'Alam,</i>	...	...	...	" 14th
<i>Núr Afshán,</i>	...	...	...	" 15th
<i>Kasi Patrika,</i>	...	...	...	" 15th
<i>Benares Akhbár,</i>	...	•	...	" 15th
<i>Taj-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	...	...	" 15th
<i>Safir-i-Hind, ...</i>	...	...	...	" 15th
<i>Núr-ul-Absár,</i>	...	...	...	" 15th
<i>Samaya Vinod,</i>	...	...	...	" 15th
<i>Núr-ul-Anwar,</i>	...	...	...	" 17th
<i>Núr-ul-Afaq, ...</i>	...	...	...	" 17th

T. W. HOLDERNES,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces.

Даниилъ архатъ то таи

ГАДЫХСЛОВЪ Т. В. КОЛЫБЕЛЬНОЙ
ИЗЪ СОЧИНЕНИЯ П. А. ЧЕРНЫХЪ